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BULGARIAN DELEGATE VUTOV HAILS GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS

AU102130Y Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Geneva, August 10 (BTA)--In connection with the joint announcement made on August 8 by the delegations of the USSR, the USA and Great Britain on the positive results achieved so far in the negotiations on the working out of a draft treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests, today in the committee on disarmament, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation, Mr Petur Vutov, made a statement. He expressed the satisfaction of the Bulgarian delegation with the announcement on the course of the tri-partite negotiations. The delegations of the three countries have assured the committee that they are doing everything possible for surmounting the difficulties and for reaching agreement on a draft to be submitted for discussion in the committee on disarmament.

Emphasizing that the reaching of accord among the three nuclear countries on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests would fully conform to the spirit and recommendations of the recent special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, the Bulgarian representative noted the active and constructive approach of the Soviet Union both to these questions and [words indistinct] of the negotiations on disarmament.

Mr Vutov expressed the hope of the Bulgarian delegation that tangible results will be reached as soon as possible in the efforts for doing away with the threat hovering over the world of a nuclear holocaust. This is also the hope of all mankind, which these days is noting with profound indignation the 33rd anniversary of the attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

SFRY GENEVA REPRESENTATIVE CRITICIZES LACK OF RESULTS

LD102002Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1910 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 10 (TANJUG)--Milos Lalovic, head of the Yugoslav delegation to the disarmament committee, today criticized the lack of results in committee work, voicing hopes that the new disarmament committee, better representing all parts of the world, will be more efficient and productive. The new committee will be set up in accordance with the decision taken at the special United Nations General Assembly disarmament session.

The Yugoslav representative said he hopes the present committee will not leave to its successor finalization of the draft treaties banning all nuclear tests and the use of chemical weapons respectively. He noted, however, that the negotiating countries outside the committee continue to differ very much on these questions, and that these differences cannot be removed without major additional effort.

Speaking about the responsibilities of the new committee, due to begin work next January, Lalovic said it should above all function as a negotiating organ, rather than being a body expecting answers to problems from its individual members: The committee should be most actively involved in all stages of disarmament negotiations, to take initiatives and bring them to completion. The new disarmament committee, in the Yugoslav representative's view, must not limit itself to exhaustive treatment of a small group of problems, but should deal with the diversified and wide-ranging subject matter of disarmament. Rather than being exclusively in the service of the members composing it, the new committee should function as an open forum for all those countries willing to contribute to its activity, Lalovic said.

SOVIET ENERGY MINISTER VISITS, DISCUSSES COOPERATION

AU102047Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA)--Cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the field of energy up to 1990 will develop in several directions: construction of atomic and thermo-electric power stations, expansion of the internal and inter-grid transmission networks, delivery of electric power from the Soviet Union to Bulgaria, research work, joint planning and forecasting, etc. There will be joint work also in the automation of production and control in power generation and the effective utilization of energy reserves.

These questions were discussed here by the Bulgarian minister of energy, Mr Nikola Todoriev, and by the minister of energy and electrification of the USSR, Mr Petr Neporozhniy, who is on a visit here at the invitation of the member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov.

The talks centered on the joint building of the thermo-electric power stations in the Bulgarian Maritsa-East power complex and the new capacities of the Kozloduy atomic power station. An increase in the import of Soviet electricity into Bulgaria is envisioned in the next few years.

The two ministers agreed on the setting up of a permanent Bulgarian-Soviet commission on energy which will be headed by them.

(?During) the current five-year period (1967-1980) with the assistance of the USSR will be built extensions to the Kozloduy atomic power station which is to reach a capacity of 1,720 megawatts, to the Varna thermo-electric power station which with its 1,260 megawatts will become the most powerful thermo-electric station in the Balkans, and to many other plants. The Maritsa-East-3 thermo-electric power station, which will have a capacity of 840 megawatts, is also the result of Bulgaro-Soviet integration. Bulgarian and Soviet specialists have worked out a technology and constructed installations for the effective utilization of low-calorie coal in thermo-electric power generation. Thanks to the cooperation between the two countries, by 1980 Bulgaria will have plants with a total capacity of 10,000 megawatts, and the output of electricity will be nearly 38,000 million kWh.

Today Minister Petr Neporozhniy was received here by Mr Tano Tsolov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and first deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Todoriev, Neporozhniy Make Statements

AU102050Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpt] We asked Comrades Petr Neporozhniy and Nikola Todoriev to briefly tell us something about the problems discussed between them:

Minister Nikola Todoriev declared as follows:

[Todoriev--begin recording] [Words indistinct] that more than 60 percent of the power capacities which are being built in Bulgaria have been researched, planned and constructed, as well as used and exploited with the assistance of the Soviet Union, and this has also shown the importance of the talks we are conducting.

These talks are basically outlining the paths toward an intensification of cooperation between the two ministries in the field of scientific-technical cooperation, as well as in the sector of building additional power projects in Bulgaria with the assistance of the Soviet Union. I take this opportunity to express the great gratitude of the Bulgarian energy workers for the constant assistance which we have received, are receiving and will be receiving in the future by our Soviet brothers--the Soviet energy workers and experts. [end recording]

Petr Neporozhniy, USSR minister of power and electrification supply, declared as follows:

[Neporozhniy, recorded in Russian fading into Bulgarian translation] Between Bulgarian and Soviet energy workers and experts, between the Bulgarian and Soviet power supply ministers, a friendship of long standing exists. During the talks we discussed questions connected with the further improvement of technological methods in using the low caloric fuels. We also discussed certain questions concerning the future development of peaceful nuclear power in Bulgaria. Our talks were useful and will serve the common cause of strengthening our friendship, the friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples; a friendship of the highest voltage. [as heard]

BTA DETAILS INTRODUCTION OF SOVIET NATURAL GAS

AU110915Y Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 11 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 11 (BTA)--Natural gas supplied by the Soviet Union is being used in twenty Bulgarian enterprises as raw material of fuel. The northern branch of the "USSR-Bulgaria" main gas pipeline, covering 1,500 km from Siberia to Bulgaria, was completed in 1974. At present Bulgaria receives some 3,000 million cubic metres of gas annually from the USSR. In 1980 the supply of "blue fuel" will amount to some 5,800 million cubic metres.

It is necessary to complete the building of the southern branch of the pipeline to make the transmission of such amounts of gas possible. This section will be about 220 km long. Two deviations, which are to be completed in 1979, will link up the central track of the gas pipeline with the large chemical works in Dimitrovgrad and Stara Zagora. Bulgarian specialists and fitters are now busy in this sector. The next stage of the construction work will incorporate Sofia in the gas network. The ring of the gas supply of the country will be closed in this way.

This type of construction which is new to Bulgaria called for organizing also Bulgarian production of steel pipes needed for the gas pipeline. Such pipes are already being manufactured in a special plant, built with Soviet assistance, from steel produced in the Kremikovtsi metallurgical works near Sofia. The first Bulgarian pipes mounted in the section under construction have been successfully tested.

The introduction of natural gas in Bulgaria's industry is highly effective. In the chemical industry, where it is used as raw material, production costs have been cut down. There is a considerable effect also from the standpoint of the protection of the environment. Natural gas will find application also in the heating systems of the capital and of other towns in this country.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VACATIONING SOVIET OFFICIALS

AU102039Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today, at the Eksinovgrad residence in Varna, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received the following Soviet officials:

...ndrin Dymshits, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the USSR ...ncil of Ministers; Georgiy Pavlov, CPSU Central Committee member and head of a ...epartment of the CPSU Central Committee; Semen Skachkov, CPSU Central Committee member and Chairman of the USSR State Commission for Foreign Economic Relations attached to the USSR Council of Ministers; Nikolay Maltsev, USSR minister of petroleum industry; and Ivan Pudkov, minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances. All these officials are vacationing in our country.

The talk, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, and by Vladimir Bazovskiy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria. Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of the Soviet guests.

KILUANJE-LED ANGOLAN DELEGATION VISITS

AU102120Y Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA)--A delegation of the active fighters for the national liberation of the People's Republic of Angola, led by Mr Jose Cesar Augusto Kiluanje, secretary of state, was on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism.

The Angolan delegation had talks with a delegation of the Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, headed by Mr Dimo Dichev, chairman of the committee. The joint communique on the visit reads in part: The two delegations noted with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Angolan people was born and strengthened in the fire of the epic struggle of the Angolan people against Portuguese colonialism and that cooperation since the liberation of Angola has been expanding and intensifying.

Further on in the communique it is pointed out that the two delegations energetically condemn the racist regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia and imperialist aggression in Zaire.

The two delegations are unanimous that now, more than ever before, it is necessary to work for the rallying of all the democratic anti-imperialist and anti-fascist forces in the world in the struggle against the attempts at reviving fascism and colonialism. The two sides agreed to continue to expand their cooperation. The talks and meetings between the two organizations proceeded in cordial and friendly spirit.

DAILY CARRIES 'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON NGUYEN DUY TRINH'S VISIT

For the 5 August Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO "announcement" on the visit of Nguyen Duy Trinh, SRV vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, see the Vietnamese section of the 11 August Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

BZNS SECRETARY TANCHEV RECEIVES CYPRIOT DELEGATION

AU102122Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Petur Tanchev, Bulgarian National Agrarian Union (BZNS) secretary and first deputy chairman of the State Council, received a delegation of the Cypriot Democratic Party, headed by (Phedias Paraskevandes), Politburo member of the Cypriot Democratic Party Central Committee.

Comrade Petur Tanchev briefed the guests in detail on the achievements of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in building a developed socialist society, on the active and united fraternal cooperation between the BCP and the BZNS in implementing this nationwide cause. Comrade Tanchev pointed out in particular the great contribution of the united agrarians in building socialism in the Bulgarian rural areas.

BTA REPORTS ON BULGARIA'S POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AU1011125Y Sofia BTA in English 0810 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 10 (BTA)--According to the demographers, this country's population will reach the 9 million mark in 1981. Since 1900 the population has doubled and has reached 8.8 million people. The density of the population by the end of 1977 had been 79 persons per square kilometre.

The first doubling of the population after the liberation from Ottoman bondage (1878) took place in 1954 when it reached 6 million. At the present rate of increase (55,000 people a year), the next doubling of the population should be expected in about 120 years' time.

At the beginning of the century Bulgaria ranked among the countries with a high birth rate (42 per thousand) to begin dropping with certain fluctuations and to reach its ever lowest level (14.9 per thousand) in 1966. The demographic policy of the government has resulted in the past few years in a rise and stabilization of the birth rate which in 1977 was 16.1 per thousand.

The state has considerable successes to its credit in lowering infant and general mortality. The mortality rate per 1,000 newly born babies up to 1 year of age dropped from 120.6 in 1944 to 23.7 in 1977.

The country's industrialization has led to major changes in the territorial distribution of the population. Whereas in 1965 the majority of the Bulgarians still lived in the villages, at present 5.3 million people live in the towns and 3.5 million in the villages. The improvement of the social and living conditions and the high standard of medical care which since 1951 has been free of charge, are the causes of the abrupt increase in life expectancy and also of the "demographic aging" of the population. In life expectancy--71.3 years--Bulgaria occupies one of the top places in the world. There has been a considerable improvement of this index in the case of women: Their life expectancy is now 74 years.

LILOV BCP PLENUM SPEECH ON TECHNOLOGY SHORTCOMINGS

AU2909555Y Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Aug 78 p 5 AU

[Closing speech, delivered by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at BCP Central Committee plenum in Sofia on 21 July]

[Text] Comrades, the present BCP Central Committee plenum, which has been discussing the question of the accelerated development of certain strategic trends of scientific-technical progress in our country, is closing its work. This has been a most important BCP Central Committee plenum and, as expected, it was marked by a high standard of work. [paragraph continues]

P[illegible]thiro has assigned me the task of drawing your attention to certain points. The [illegible] this is necessary lies not in the circumstance that these points were not dealt with during the plenum discussion or in the documents, but in that they are of particularly crucial importance.

THE FIRST POINT CONCERNS THE ROLE WHICH THE PRESENT BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM MUST PLAY IN THE PRACTICAL SPHERE; THAT IS, IN THE SPHERE OF THE PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF THESE PROBLEMS, WHICH ARE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE FOR OUR COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT. There was much talk at this plenum about opportunities, trends and world standards in the development of contemporary scientific-technical progress, about the real state of affairs in our country and in the advanced countries and about the results inevitably produced by all this, and all these questions were correctly evaluated. There is no need at all to repeat this analysis. It was a correct analysis, with which the BCP Central Committee is familiar. We can say that the BCP Central Committee is well aware of this state of affairs. It is clear that without the prompt introduction of the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution and of scientific-technical progress in practical work, we will not only be unable to expect a positive outlook for the future, but we will also be unable to successfully accomplish our immediate tasks in building a developed socialist society.

We are all perfectly aware of all this--the Central Committee, as well as the cadres outside the Central Committee--everybody is aware of these facts. These are not the questions upon which we should concentrate our main attention and efforts at the present moment. We have already accomplished a great and important step forward in this respect and this should by no means be underestimated. Our correct understanding and stands are not the only facts that confirm that the party has become sufficiently aware of the role of scientific-technical progress and of the trends of its development in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The main confirmation of this lies in the fact that the party has worked out its own scientific-technical policy in good time, under the leadership of the BCP Central Committee and Comrade Todor Zhivkov personally, and that it is a correct policy. This is our great achievement. The problems of scientific-technical progress throughout the years following the BCP Central Committee April plenum have been and are still the main object of attention of the Central Committee. This is one of the most valuable April plenum traditions of our party.

The 11th BCP Congress has earned tremendous credit in developing the party's scientific-technical policy under the circumstances of the most recent achievements, processes and trends of the contemporary scientific-technical revolution. A comprehensive scientific-technical strategic program and party policy were worked out at the BCP Central Committee pre-congress plenum in 1975, which was devoted to these questions and, above all, at the 11th Congress itself. This strategy and policy are correct. Everyday practice, of course, will constantly further develop them, but no essential changes are necessary.

This is not our problem just now. We are clearly aware of everything. Our policy is correct, too. THE PROBLEM IS TO IMPLEMENT THIS POLICY IN PRACTICAL DEEDS, DURING THE TRANSITION FROM CORRECT AND CLEAR STANDS TO CONCRETE ACTIONS, IN THE PROMPT AND THOROUGH APPLICATION OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF CONTEMPORARY SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS. Now, we must clearly and unequivocally state that, because of considerable subjective shortcomings of the respective party, state, economic and scientific organs, the decisions of the previous plenum are not being implemented with the necessary effectiveness. Scientific-technical progress continues to be largely a question of the subjective approach, subjective organization and subjective readiness or preferences of the respective economic, state and other organs and leaders, and not a basic question of the plan, not a basic decisive factor in the fulfillment of the plan. [paragraph continues]

There is much talk in our country about scientific-technical progress today. There is much talk, but not enough work. Work on scientific-technical progress does not match up to contemporary demands, nor even our own possibilities. An end should be put to this situation once and for all, without further delay.

Comrade Ognyan Doynov's report to the present BCP Central Committee plenum correctly presents, discusses and resolves the questions connected with the accelerated development of certain aspects of scientific-technical progress that are particularly important in our country today. This report, along with the plenum debates and decisions, can and must become a basic factor and guideline in our future work on these questions.

It is, however, necessary to understand clearly what is the main task at present, that is, it is necessary CONCRETELY AND IN A BUSINESSLIKE MANNER, COMPETENTLY AND IN A BUSINESSLIKE MANNER, WITHOUT CONCESSION TO ANY OBSTACLES, AND IN A TRULY BUSINESSLIKE MANNER--IN THE TRUE SENSE OF THIS WORD, "BUSINESSLIKE," WHICH SHOULD NOW BE OUR MOST VALUED MOTTO--IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS TO BE USED AND APPLIED EVERY DAY in all branches and sectors, at all levels and by all working teams and cadres.

As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed, what we now need are REAL DEEDS, ABOVE ALL REAL DEEDS AND ONLY REAL DEEDS. We need a real application of the achievements of scientific-technical progress to production. We need real electrification, real chemicalization, real robotics and so forth, now in production. Certain party and state organs might still generously forgive, or--as is more common today--tolerate empty talk and insufficient practical changes, but life itself, our own accelerated social development and our wonderful people will not allow us to resort to empty talk and tales and declarations, to tolerate unjustified delays or to halt the processes of development. Each of us, regardless of his post, is now required, after the BCP Central Committee July plenum and the national party conference, to demonstrate his deeds, and only deeds--effective and daily accomplished deeds. Whoever among us is not aware of this has not understood the national party conference and is already lagging far and dangerously behind the necessities and demands of the present stage of development.

This is also what the first point is all about, the point to which the Politburo considered it necessary to draw the BCP Central Committee plenum's attention once more, since without the formation and comprehensive application of precisely such an approach it would not be possible to implement the present plenum's decisions.

THE SECOND POINT concerns the NECESSITY OF BRINGING INTO PLAY ALL THE BASIC FACTORS ON WHICH THE PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS IN OUR COUNTRY DEPENDS. It is necessary to bring about a change in the application of scientific-technical achievements and this is the only way in which change can be brought about. It is necessary to consider scientific-technical progress from the point of view of its indissoluble link and unity with all the other, basic aspects of our economic and comprehensive social development, and all the other aspects must be considered from the point of view of their links with scientific-technical progress. There is no sector in our country today that is not affected by scientific-technical progress and there is no scientific-technical progress that exists for its own sake or that is purely academic. Which aspect does the Politburo mainly have in mind?

IN THE FIRST PLACE there is the aspect of OUR WORK DEVOTED TO THE DECISIVE PERFECTING OF SOCIALIST LABOR ORGANIZATION AND OF THE ECONOMY'S PLANNED LEADERSHIP, AS WELL AS OF COMPREHENSIVE SOCIAL ACTIVITIES. [paragraph continues]

The practical solution of these questions is assuming particular significance tod[illegible]. We must be perfectly aware that without resolving these questions we cannot successfully implement the party line aimed at high quality and great efficiency, and we cannot implement the Central Committee's present decisions on scientific-technical progress either.

The national party conference adopted a solid, well-elaborated program of action, and immediately following the conference, a number of transitional, but urgently necessary, documents were adopted; others are now being prepared. Exceptional public interest in the national party conference is now manifesting itself; and an atmosphere of support and of lively activity on the part of the workers class and of all working people is becoming noticeable. The party has assumed a great commitment towards the people, and there is no alternative to fulfilling this commitment. Now, the necessary quantitative and, above all, qualitative changes in all teams and throughout the comprehensive material and intellectual sphere must be provided for and guaranteed.

The Politburo calls attention to the fact that the requirements and criteria of the national party conference are still not penetrating real practical work quickly enough, nor are they being applied as quickly as they should be in the activities of the majority of party, state and economic organs and cadres.

The Politburo again stresses that any slackening of attention, any unnecessary fussing, delay or idleness, any empty words or empty phraseology whatever as regards the implementation of the national party conference decisions is inadmissible.

Backwardness in this respect inevitably means lagging behind the comprehensive chain of our work, it means falling behind in our all-round development.

SECONDLY there is the aspect of OUR COMPREHENSIVE ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH THE PREPARATIONS, PRELIMINARY TRAINING, DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF CADRES IN OUR COUNTRY, THE TREND OF THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM. We are all aware that the fate of scientific-technical progress lies in the hands of scientific-technical and economic cadres, state and executive cadres, and in the long run, of course--in the hands of the party cadres. This is a question of exceptional importance.

There is no question of optimal requirements.

There is no question of underestimating our achievements--we have truly excellent cadres in our country, of whom we can be proud and whose talents, labor and creative spirit are responsible for our present-day transformed and prosperous socialist Bulgaria.

There is a question of new requirements, of the demands of real life, and a question of new necessities imposed by our own development. These new requirements, precisely, these demands are now considerably ahead of certain essential aspects in the state of the cadres' potential in our country.

Such is the situation and we must consider it soberly and realistically. We must view and change the situation if we wish to make progress, if we are willing to conquer the greatest achievements of scientific-technical progress, instead of continuing to enjoy the statistics telling us how many illiterate people there used to be in old Bulgaria and how many university and high school graduates there are in our country today.

As you know, for as long as 2 or 3 years already, the Politburo and the BCP Central Committee secretariat have been preparing a special Central Committee plenum on the development of the educational system.

Despite the fact that the preparations for this plenum have taken a long time and have been done to a high standard, we have not yet been able to hold the plenum. The reason is that we had not found the necessary conceptual solutions to the main problems of education, solutions that would be appropriate for the present state of development, and also that we had no comprehensive concept for the development of national education in the circumstances of conditions, needs and requirements that have changed qualitatively.

This reason can now be considered as overcome.

We shall be able to hold our BCP Central Committee educational plenum by the end of this year, since we have now found our concept.

THE CONCEPT WAS ELABORATED IN COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV'S RECENTLY PUBLISHED LETTER TO THE KOMSOMOL CENTRAL COMMITTEE, A LETTER THAT WITHOUT DOUBT REPRESENTS A REMARKABLE NEW EFFORT AND CREATIVE CONTRIBUTION BY COMRADE TODOR ZHIVKOV TO OUR THEORY AND PRACTICAL WORK. IT IS AN EXCEPTIONALLY FORCEFUL AND VALUABLE DOCUMENT OF OUR PARTY. ALONG WITH THE 1967 THESES, THE LETTER CONTAINS OUR PARTY'S ALL-ROUND STRATEGY AND POLICY FOR WORK AMONG YOUTH AND THE KOMSOMOL DURING THE ENTIRE STAGE OF BUILDING A DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY, A STRATEGY FORMULATED FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF CONTEMPORARY STANDS, CONTEMPORARY STANDARDS AND WITH GREAT CREATIVE FORCE. At the same time the letter contains an analysis of problems reaching far beyond the sphere of youth and the Komsomol. The Politburo has discussed the letter and regards it as a great achievement of the party, considering that the Politburo and the Central Committee have every reason to congratulate Comrade Todor Zhivkov and to express their sincere gratitude to him for this achievement.

What is the essence of this new concept on the development of educational work under the present conditions?

THE NUCLEUS AND ESSENCE OF THIS CONCEPT CONSISTS IN BREAKING AWAY FROM THE PREVIOUS, RESTRICTED IDEA OF POLYTECHNICAL EDUCATION IN OUR COUNTRY, IN CREATING A NEW SCHOOL THAT WILL ORGANICALLY COMBINE THE MANYSIDED DEVELOPMENT OF THE STUDENTS' PERSONALITY WITH THEIR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING. This new polytechnical school will consist of the following three divisions:

FIRST DIVISION--From the age of 6 to 16--the period in which the foundations of the children's and youths' manysided development will be laid, and their talents and qualifications will be revealed and developed.

SECOND DIVISION--The period during which the professional orientation of the students toward a wide range of polytechnical occupations will be carried out, while guaranteeing them opportunities of mobility and varied qualifications.

THIRD DIVISION--The period of concrete specialization in a certain field and of practical application by working in production.

IN THIS MANNER OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IS FACING A NEW, QUALITATIVELY HIGHER STAGE--A DEVELOPMENT THAT CORRESPONDS MORE CLOSELY TO THE STAGE OF OUR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

THE FOLLOWING FACTOR must be brought into play and coordinated with the tasks stemming from the present plenum--THIS IS THE FACTOR CONCERNING THE WORK AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL FRONT ITSELF, OF THE BULGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, OF BRANCH AND DEPARTMENTAL INSTITUTES, AND SO FORTH.

As is known, our 10th and 11th congresses expressed their high regard for our science. This evaluation is well deserved and remains valid.

However, we are not talking about successes in this connection--these successes are great and beyond doubt.

We are now talking about the unresolved problems, about existing, real shortcomings and dangers in this sector--these shortcomings, too, are great and beyond doubt.

Which are the main dangers and shortcomings in this respect?

FIRST, there is COMPLACENCY--this tiresome complacency, which prevents us from being aware of our backwardness in certain sectors and aspects, of our lagging behind all the things known as modern world standards.

SECONDLY, THE INCAPACITY, OR INABILITY TO PROMPTLY INTRODUCE AND APPLY FOREIGN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EXPERIENCE.

WHAT IS THE WAY OUT OF THIS SITUATION?

The way out is the following:

--RESOLUTELY TO OVERCOME THE EXISTING MANIFESTATIONS OF COMPLACENCY, ALSO IN THE FIELD OF SCIENCE;

--BOLDLY AND PROMPTLY TO APPLY FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN ALL THOSE SECTORS WHERE OUR OWN EXPERIENCE IS INSUFFICIENT OR BELOW THE MODERN WORLD DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS.

Complacency is not the fault of those who practice it, it is their misfortune. It is not an individual weakness that can be eliminated by one-time self-criticism, but a way of thinking, an agglomeration of criteria which can be overcome only by adopting another way of thinking and other criteria.

At this plenum, for example, certain comrades dealt profusely with the great successes of our biology. There are such successes indeed, and we have all due respect for them. Nevertheless, each of us is aware of the world standards of this rapidly developing science which is facing a tremendous future today. Unfortunately, we are still far from these standards of biology and these world standards reach far beyond the horizon of our native Iskur River. This is precisely why it became necessary 2 years ago to adopt a special Politburo decision on this subject and this is precisely why the question of biology was so strongly emphasized at the present plenum.

The question which of the two evaluations of the state and tasks of biological science in our country is in accordance with the new criteria and demands and which contradict them is therefore a logical one.

OVERCOMING COMPLACENCY SHOULD BY NO MEANS MEAN CREATING A SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INFERIORITY COMPLEX AMONG US. NOTHING COULD BE MORE WRONG. WE MUST CONTINUE TO DEVELOP OUR SCIENCE RAPIDLY IN FUTURE, BUT WE MUST BE REALISTIC AT THE SAME TIME AND NEVER FORGET MARX' STATEMENT THAT A COUNTRY THAT IS STRIVING FOR PROGRESS CAN ONLY SUCCEED IF IT REPEATS THE EXPERIENCE OF MORE ADVANCED COUNTRIES.

Our main shortcoming now is not the lack of contemporary research, despite the fact that research still leaves much to be desired. OUR MAIN SHORTCOMING IS PRACTICAL APPLICATION. Considerable research licences are being purchased, and quite good ones at that, but as for practical application--there is this interruption of the positive process so well known to all of us.

This shortcoming must be overcome. This is of vital importance for us at the present moment. It is necessary, as Comrade Zhivkov pointed out, that the economic organizations themselves create conditions and adequate engineering organizations capable of applying the best achievements from abroad and from our own country.

These applying organizations should be given the opportunity to engage in research into the best and most efficient achievements--wherever they can find them--in our country and abroad--so that they may adopt these achievements and apply them in practice.

THERE SHOULD BE NO HESITATION, NO CONCESSION, NO COMPLACENCY, NO WITHDRAWAL OR SLACKENING WHATEVER--PROMPT APPLICATION OF VANGUARD, UNIVERSAL EXPERIENCE--THIS IS HOW THE BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO NOW SEES BULGARIA'S ROAD TO ACHIEVING HIGH EFFICIENCY AND QUALITY IN THE ECONOMY.

THE CONSISTENT PROMOTION OF THE MULTIPLE GOAL-ORIENTED APPROACH also plays a role of exceptional importance in providing for great economic effect. This approach assumes even greater importance in the sphere and in the light of these plenum's decisions. IT IS, HOWEVER, NECESSARY NOT ONLY TO WORK OUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESPECTIVE BRANCHES IN GOOD TIME, BUT ALSO TO CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT THE WORK ACCORDING TO THE METHODS OF THE MULTIPLE GOAL-ORIENTED APPROACH. At the moment we are able to observe that these two important and urgent necessities are not being equally implemented. As we know, a considerable number of ministries and state economic trusts have already been energetically engaged in preparing research, done according to the methods of the multiple goal-oriented approach, have had good results in working out their own concepts and have earned the positive evaluation of the Politburo. Unfortunately, much less energy is shown in applying the research results in practice. The Politburo firmly intends to take up these questions again and to inquire into the practical results and economic effect of applying the results of this research, including the results of the practical application of scientific-technical progress and the results of the implementation of this plenum's decision.

In conclusion, I SHOULD LIKE TO STRESS ONE OF THE IDEOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THESE GREAT PROBLEMS on whose solution the party is now working. This is the question of how we should go about insuring the ideological backing and the organizational-political treatment of the problems raised by the 11th BCP Congress, the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee, the national party conference, the present plenum and the coming plenum on questions connected with the educational system.

As we have usually and traditionally done in the past, we could develop our ideological, organizational and other party work in parallel with the decisions of each of these forums.

We could certainly do this. However, it would no longer be correct and effective, it would not be adequate to the COMPLEX APPROACH which is more and more deeply permeating our work, since it not only embodies the demands of our time, but also the real needs of our economy. Our economy and our society as a whole have already reached another level, they represent and function as a complicated, interconnected complex. Precisely because of this they can no longer be considered and guided from the positions of their past.

TODAY WE NEED IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND PARTY, STATE, ECONOMIC AND SCIENTIFIC LEADERSHIP THAT IS STRONG AND EFFICIENT, AND THAT CAN DISCUSS AND RESOLVE ALL THESE PROBLEMS IN A COMPREHENSIVE MANNER, AS INDIVIDUAL ASPECTS OF ONE, UNIFORM, CARDINAL NATIONAL TASK: SUCH WORK AND LEADERSHIP SHOULD BE CAPABLE OF LEADING ALL SPHERES OF OUR DEVELOPMENT ON THE BASIS OF A GENERAL PARTY STRATEGY FOR HIGH QUALITY AND GREAT EFFICIENCY, AND CAPABLE OF COORDINATING ALL WORK AND LEADERSHIP WITH THIS PARTY STRATEGY. This strategy is now the main and decisive factor; it embodies the stage of development we have reached and all our attention and work should be focused on it.

Or let us take THE QUESTION OF THE NEW QUALITY OF LABOR. In his letter Comrade Todor Zhivkov devoted considerable attention to this question. I must stress that this question is now assuming particular importance and greater topicality at the present stage of development. We can say that our own, present development is now pushing ahead and has already most emphatically presented the question of improving labor quality.

It is essentially the question of a new theoretical and practical tenet, a question of further developing the party line on high efficiency and great quality in all things and in all places. The profound significance of this tenet is the fact that labor quality is now becoming a particular focal point of our main problems, upon the successful solution of which our accelerated socioeconomic and intellectual development actually depends.

Solving these great problems means reaching a new stage of development in raising labor quality, since labor quality is a general, social concept linked to labor organization, as well as to the scientific-technical revolution, to education and to the social aspects of labor.

In connection with improving labor quality we are facing a comprehensive struggle both within the production process and outside. Under contemporary conditions, labor is not and cannot be the same process as it is in a capitalist society, or even as it was in our country a few years ago. It is a labor of a new quality. It is not a question of qualifications or of high professional standards, no matter how important these things may be. It is a question of labor having reached a much higher degree of creative spirit, of intellectual power, of consciousness, of state of organization, of interaction between man and equipment, and so forth. It is a question of labor of a truly new quality.

As a result of all this, in implementing the line of perfecting socialist labor organization, the line of accelerated development or scientific-technical progress and in implementing the line of improving cadre training and performance, WE ARE STRUGGLING FOR HIGH LABOR QUALITY, WHICH MEANS WE SHOULD RAISE THE FOLLOWING STANDARDS:

--The standard of socialist LABOR ORGANIZATION in all sectors and in all places;

--The standard of SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL BACKGROUND, which means introducing a higher intellectual standard in labor;

--The standard of CADRE TRAINING, meaning vocational training, general education, ideological, political, and cultural education, and so forth.

As a result of all this WE GATHER UP IN DIALECTICAL UNITY ALL THE FACTORS THAT DETERMINE HIGH LABOR QUALITY IN OUR SOCIALIST SOCIETY. It is by no means necessary to prove that if we allow an imbalance to occur in resolving these problems this will have serious negative consequences for our economy and our comprehensive social development.

It is clear that all this represents new tasks for us, tasks that lie before us.

It is also clear that our ideological work must deal seriously with uncovering and bringing to light the main problems arising from the comprehensive development of our economy, and the complex practical implementation of our strategy aimed at high efficiency and quality.

Comrades, the present BCP Central Committee plenum is once again being held in July. [paragraph continues]

July is one of the very interesting months for our party. As we know, it is a hot month, generally speaking. In the last 10 years however, its temperature has considerably increased as regards our party activities.

Ten years ago, in 1968, the BCP Central Committee plenum on the perfecting of social management, a plenum memorable for all of us, was held.

In 1975 the pre-congress plenum on the country's scientific-technical policy for the forthcoming period was held.

In 1976 the historic July plenum of the BCP Central Committee took place.

Now in 1978 this plenum is taking place. PERHAPS THE MOMENT HAS COME TO ENGAGE IN SERIOUS WORK AND TO CONCENTRATE OUR ENTIRE ATTENTION ON APPLYING THE ACCUMULATED WARMTH TO PRACTICAL LIFE, TO CONCENTRATE ALL OUR ATTENTION ON DEEDS, ON THE PRACTICAL IMPLEMENTATION OF ALL THE BEAUTIFUL THEORIES WE HAVE ELABORATED. We are conducting a correct policy. We are proceeding along a correct path, we have set splendid goals for ourselves--everything now depends on deeds, on everybody's deeds, on the deeds of all of us. Deeds, deeds and deeds again--this is the demand of the period in which we live.

If we should paraphrase Lenin's statement, we could say: Mature socialism--this is people's government plus the comprehensive application of scientific-technical progress. The Politburo is convinced that the decisions adopted at today's plenum will be implemented in practical life.

Thank you for your attention.

ZHIVKOV, USSR'S ALIYEV ON TOUR IN BULGARIA

AU1101422Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, accompanied by Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Azerbaijan Communist Party first secretary, who is visiting Bulgaria, today visited the Institute for Wheat and Corn near the town of General Toshevo. The guests were welcomed by Dimitur Dimitrov, first secretary of the Tolbukhin Okrug party committee, and by the institute's collective. At a conference with the (?associates) of the Institute for Wheat and Corn, Todor (Razinski), a senior scientific associate and director of the institute, briefed the visitors on the problems which the institute was resolving and on the high yields obtained in wheat production and [words indistinct].

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PRAGUE

LD102208Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] A Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Komarov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, arrived in Prague today. In the course of their stay in Czechoslovakia the guests will conduct talks on the fulfillment of deliveries of equipment for chemical factories built in the USSR.

EGYPT SEEN AS ONLY 'LOSER' IN MIDDLE EAST TALKS

LD102006Y Prague in English to Africa 1730 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Following American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to the Middle East, the White House in Washington has announced early in September President Anwar as-Sadat of Egypt will meet Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin at Camp David, the American President's mountain retreat. This shows that the only aim of Vance's latest tour of the Middle East was to hand over President Carter's invitations. After his talks with As-Sadat and Begin, Vance had to state that the stands of Israel and Egypt are unchanged, and that separate Egyptian-Israeli talks are still deadlocked.

The Western press, before Cyrus Vance's visit, described his tour as a rescue operation, designed to get the separate talks moving again after the Egyptian president's statement that there will be no new talks unless Israel comes foward with new proposals. Israel has produced no new proposals and, despite this, President as-Sadat has accepted the invitation for a new meeting. This is clearly a new concession on the part of the Egyptian president on his road of capitulation before the Israeli enemy. This is also proved by Begin's statement that he is very pleased with State Secretary Vance's visit, that the Israeli policy remains unchanged and that he will not give President as-Sadat something for nothing. This means that Israel is not prepared to make any concessions in the two basic questions which are decisive for a durable and just peace in the Middle East, that is, Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the formation of an independent Palestinian state.

Here the question arises: What are all the American-Egyptian-Israeli separate talks good for, when they fail to lead to a peaceful settlement? For President Carter, it is a matter of prestige to have the talks just going on and to wield full control over both Egypt and Israel. For Prime Minister Begin this situation is also very convenient: He is gaining time and can in the meantime strengthen Israel's positions on the occupied territories. Egypt alone is the loser. It will not get back the occupied territories while its isolation in the Arab world expands.

It is characteristic that recently Saudi Arabia has been developing extra efforts to save As-Sadat. The result of these efforts is still very doubtful. Neither Syria nor Jordan, the two most important frontline countries, are prepared to follow As-Sadat's policy. Also, the United Nations secretary general, Kurt Waldheim, is rather skeptical and is in favor of the resumption of the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East. The Syrian foreign minister, Khaddam, has said that not even an eventual signing of a separate peace agreement between Egypt and Israel would mean a genuine peace. The conflict in the Middle East, said Khaddam, is not a conflict between Egypt and Israel but between the Arabs and Israel.

The real aim of President as-Sadat's policy is not only to achieve a separate peace agreement with Israel but also to deal a blow to the Palestinian resistance movement and become a policeman representing imperialist interests in the Middle East.

Finally, as follows from the White House's own statement, not even President Carter expects the meeting at Camp David to bring about an agreement. He is said to be interested to achieve a certain understanding between the two sides, and this is very little indeed.

BELGIAN JOURNALIST EXPELLED FROM CSSR 10 AUG

LD101254Y Hamburg DPA in German 1239 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brussels--The Czech authorities today expelled a Belgian journalist from the country. It was announced in Brussels that Hugo Camps, editor of the paper HET BELANG VAN LIMBURG, was detained by the Czech security service on Monday and questioned until yesterday. This morning he was expelled across the border into the Federal Republic.

Camps had traveled to Czechoslovakia in order to write a report on the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact invasion of the country. The authorities confiscated all his papers.

TWO CHARTER 77 SIGNATORIES RELEASED BEFORE TRIAL

LD101812Y Hamburg DPA in German 1651 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Vienna--The Czechoslovak authorities have released from prison two Prague civil rights fighters who had been detained on 30 May and charged with "subversion." The two are writer Jiri Grusa and Engineer Pavel Roubal. Both are among the signatories of the "Charter 77" manifesto. Informed circles in Vienna stated today that Grusa and Roubal were released last week until their trial begins.

Western circles interpret the release shortly before the 10th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact intervention in the CSSR on 21 August as a sign that CSSR authorities are trying to "improve" the situation. It is said that many civil rights fighters have unofficially been urged to leave Prague if they wish to avoid unpleasantness.

DISSIDENT MLYNAR RECALLS 1968 KREMLIN MEETING

AU101459Y Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 10 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[W.O. dispatch from Vienna: "Brezhnev 1968 in the Kremlin: United States Would Not Help Prague"]

[Text] In a new book entitled "Night Frost," which will be published soon, former Czechoslovak [Communist Party] Central Committee Secretary Mlynar describes his experiences in the negotiations with the Soviet party leaders at the talks conducted in the Kremlin 10 years ago. In an interview with DIE PRESSE, Mlynar stated on Wednesday that he flew to Moscow on 25 August 1968, where he joined Dubcek, Svoboda and Husak. The negotiations with the Soviets were tough. The Czechs did not want to approve the submitted text of the minutes for a long time.

But finally Brezhnev's trumpcard was the disclosure that U.S. President Johnson had personally assured him that Washington would not do anything to stop the Soviet invasion of the CSSR. This was the reply to Moscow's question as to whether the Americans still recognized the Yalta and Potsdam agreements. Brezhnev scoffed: "Therefore, what can happen in your favor? Nothing. Tito and Ceausescu will deliver speeches, certainly, Berlinguer as well. But if you count on the support of the communist parties in Western Europe, I can only say that they lost their significance as many as 50 years ago.

BILAK'S NOVOYE VREMYA ARTICLE ON 1968 EVENTS NOTED

LD101908Y Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, Aug 10, CETEKA--The Soviet weekly NOVOYE VREMYA has published an article by Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak called "The Truth Against the Lie," in which Vasil Bilak refutes the shameless slanders continually spread about the so-called "Prague Spring" and the so-called "military intervention in August 1968."

He underlines that the lies about the 1968 year can survive only among the people misinformed about Czechoslovak reality.

Vasil Bilak comments on the development of the 1968 events and points to the formation of a bloc of rightist and antisocialist forces, whose existence was evidence of growing mortal danger to socialism in Czechoslovakia. Thousands of workers demanded in their letters to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party that an end be put to the offensive of counterrevolution, and the worries of the Czechoslovak people were shared by Czechoslovakia's allies as well. The promises that order will be restored were without any result. The rightist majority in the party leadership underestimated the growing danger, did not mobilize the party to repel the attack, but on the contrary, it created false illusions about the unity of the party and the people and about the Czechoslovak model of socialism. The same objectives as those of the creeping counterrevolution were also followed by the imperialist reaction. Western espionage centers were like at home in Prague. They were offered an opportunity for which they had been waiting very long, Vasil Bilak says.

Vasil Bilak points out that the Czechoslovak internal forces were no longer able to crush the counterrevolution and the only way was to ask Czechoslovakia's close allies for help. Their resolute step crushed the plans of counterrevolution, saved socialism in Czechoslovakia, restored certainty to all prosocialist, progressive forces and frustrated imperialist plans for tearing Czechoslovakia from the family of socialist countries and for the general weakening of the socialist community in Europe.

Vasil Bilak in many places documents the perfidiousness of the rightist opportunist politicians. He shows on the example of the "Men of January" that there is no other road from rightist opportunism than that to the betrayal of socialism. Kriegel and others like him started to blacken the history of the communist party under the slogan of a struggle against "dogmatism," and praise the plurality system of the bourgeois prewar Czechoslovakia. They started to assert "more independent" foreign policy and ended with betrayal of the alliance with the Soviet Union.

In the final part of the article, Vasil Bilak underlines the achievements attained by Czechoslovakia since April 1969, when power was taken by a new party leadership headed by Gustav Husak. The hostile foreign propaganda is, of course, not willing to recognize the progress achieved. It has specialized for the past 30 years in slandering Czechoslovakia, and the most intensive attacks are aimed against the past 10 years.

In good as well as bad times, it has always been above all the Soviet Union that was ready to extend the helping hand to the Czechoslovak people, Vasil Bilak underlines. The Czechoslovak Communist Party and all the Czechoslovak people are determined to defend the legacy of their fathers--friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union--which is the most important safeguard of the existence of the Czechoslovak nations and the most reliable guarantee of the Czechoslovak road to a happy future, Vasil Bilak concludes.

VIENNA PREPARATIONS FOR CSSR INVASION ANNIVERSARY

For excerpts of a Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG article written by editor Malte Olschewski about initiatives under preparation by Austrian political groups and Charter 77 signatories in Vienna, dealing with the tenth anniversary of the 1968 invasion, see the Austria section of the 11 August Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

RUDE PRAVO REFUTES PRC CLAIM TO USSR TERRITORY

AU101303Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Aug 78 p 7 AU

[Jaroslav Mazal Moscow dispatch in the column "Notes:" "The Myth About 'Unequal Rights'"]

[Text] The arsenal of Peking's anti-Soviet attacks, frequently repeated by kindred souls in the West, includes reflections about some kinds of treaties that are based on unequal rights and that had been concluded between Russia and China many decades ago. From these reflections, there is only a step to formulating territorial claims on 1.5 million square kms of Soviet territory, claims raised by the Chinese leadership.

The Soviet Government pointed out time and again the unsubstantiated nature of Peking's territorial demands; it was also pointed out that no "treaties based on unequal rights" exist with regard to the borders of neighboring states. As we know, immediately after the October Revolution, Soviet Russia annulled all secret agreements and those based on unequal rights which tzarist Russia had concluded with foreign states, including with China. The young Soviet state solemnly declared that all treaties of this kind were canceled; toward the end of May 1924, this was legally affirmed by an agreement concluded between the USSR and the Republic of China.

The fabrication about "treaties based on unequal rights" appeared in official Chinese propaganda at the time when the country's leadership embarked on the road of open enmity toward the USSR, and led to military provocations on the Sino-Soviet border. Up to that time, representatives of the CCP and the PRC Government had frequently stressed that relations with the Soviet Union were developing on the principles of equality and respect for the sovereign rights of the Chinese people. At the Seventh CCP Congress, Mao Tse-tung stated that "the Soviet Union was the first to renounce treaties based on unequal rights and to conclude new treaties, based on equal rights, with China."

This does not suit official Chinese propaganda, and it has, therefore, come out with a thesis which is a denial of Mao's statement, as well as of declarations of other Chinese representatives. Simultaneously, it shamelessly counts on the lack of information or on the short memory of the world public, and it is also maliciously swindling the Chinese people, who are influenced in the spirit of enmity toward other nations and in the spirit of a revision of borders with neighboring states. This is an irresponsible, dangerous and hazardous policy.

JAKES VISITS AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN CENTRAL BOHEMIA

LD101938Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, familiarized himself with the progress of the harvest and the development of large-scale agricultural production in the Central Bohemian region today.

WASHINGTON, BONN CRITICIZED FOR ARMAMENT DRIVE

DW102125Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1842 GMT 10 Aug 78 DW

[Hans-Dieter Erfurt commentary]

[Text] Some $119.4 billion has been allocated to the Pentagon for armaments; this is almost $10 billion more than allocated last year, despite President Carter's election promise to curtail military expenditures by $5 billion to $7 billion annually. Among the first to hail this armament budget, which is historically unprecedented, is--small wonder--Inspector General of the Bundeswehr Wust; he loudly welcomed the U.S. armament expenditure, and in so doing, underlined the Bundeswehr's own plans for rearmament and new equipment for which a record sum of DM80 million has been earmarked. He tried to justify this by means of an old story atrocity. At a NATO officers' congress in Bonn yesterday, he again conjured up the old phantom of an alleged threat from the East. This is why, he said, NATO's tactical nuclear arsenal must be modernized. Modernization of the tactical nuclear arsenal, however, means nothing else but threatening with the atomic bomb. Hence, once again the attempt was made to deceive the world public by use of the old technique of crying "Stop thief!"--A lie that time and again is being dished up to justify their own unscrupulous and peace-endangering rearmaments, and to justify a policy of military threat and blackmailing reminiscent of cold war.

Remaining are the facts, ladies and gentlemen; namely, that since the end of World War II, the Soviet Union has not spent one single ruble more for armament than had been necessary for the protection of socialism. Since the beginning of the Vienna disarmament negotiations, it has not reinforced its armed forces by one single man or by one single tank. Whereas they are celebrating the reequiping of the Bundeswehr as the deal of the century, we want disarmament so as to be able to fulfill our great social aims. There is no one on our part who could benefit in any way whatsoever from armament. We know that we are united in our struggle for disarmament with hundreds of millions of people all over the world, who need and want peace, just as we do.

ONGOING REPAIR OF WORST OF STORM DAMAGE REPORTED

LD102210Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Thanks to the untiring efforts of hundreds of thousands of working people, the worst of the damage caused by last Tuesday's storms has been repaired. All lignite open cast workings in the GDR have resumed production. Together with thousands of helpers, including 1,500 members of the mobile police, miners are now repairing railroad tracks and major technical installations which are still not operational. The breakdowns in the power supply lines, especially in the Cottbus and Dresden Bezirke, have on the whole been put right.

However, the grain harvest could only be resumed today in the GDR's northern parts. Agricultural workers are getting ready to bring in, as quickly as possible, the flattened grain which is especially at risk, as soon as conditions permit. The rain flattened the grain crop on 217,000 hectares altogether.

Work resumed today on most of the industrial and housebuilding sites. Eight of the ten flow lines on Berlin housebuilding sites can now use their cranes again following repairs to eroded trackbeds. The railways report that commuter, passenger and goods traffic is generally back to normal. By today, repair squads from the post office had repaired more than 120 of the 365 telecommunication cables and lines which had been put out of use. At least 60 local services have been reconnected with the trunk line service.

REPORTAGE ON CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S CONFERENCE

MTI Report

LD110900Y Budapest MTI in English 0614 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 10 (MTI)--"It has again been proved that the positions of our parties, the Cuban Communist Party and the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, as well as of our governments, are identical on every fundamental issue," pointed out after concluding his talks on Thursday Isidoro Malmierca, the Foreign Minister of the Cuban Republic, who is staying on an official, friendly visit in Hungary.

At the press conference, Isidoro Malmierca said, among other things: "An agreement has been reached with Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and ith top officials of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry at the meetings that our countries have to take a joint stand in the future, too, in the world-wide struggle carried on for international detente. We have to continue to work for the implementation of the UN resolutions backing international detente, in the interest of a general and full disarmament so that the world disarmament conference can be staged as soon as possible. We have to do everything to provide assistance for the nations fighting for their national sovereignty and for the protection of their national treasures.

About the latter topic he said: "Cuba is more and more often accused by the imperialist countries, primarily by the United States of America, of interference in the internal affairs of certain independent African states. The truth is, in contrast to this imperialist stock phrase, that Cuba's solidarity with African nations fighting for their national independence and freedom is looking back on long years. For more than one and a half decades Cuba's solidarity is shown by financial means, too. Cuban physicians, teachers, architects and other experts have been working in a number of African countries for years and this solidarity has been shown for over ten years in the field of military cooperation, too."

"We are also at present providing support for the African countries the governments of which ask this from us. We think it important that even if in a modest way we can contribute to preserving their territorial integrity and can impede by our help that changes should occur which would set back in the long run the development of Africa and the African countries. We have always complied with the request of lawful and constitutional governments and we have done so with consideration to the charter of the African unity organization.

In this information, the foreign minister made a special mention of the recent Belgrade meeting of the foreign ministers of nonalined countries and of the conference of the heads of state [words indistinct] 1979. About this he said: "It is important that the positive process that developed in the movement of the nonalined countries should continue to take place. That the unity of the countries belonging to the movement should strengthen, that the movement should continue to keep its antimperialist character and should take a stand in the future too, against neocolonization, racialism, zionism, and against apartheid." But its most important task is, he added, that it should contribute to the continued consolidation of international peace and security.

Speaking about the two countries' bilateral relations, the foreign minister said that the agreement signed on Wednesday about abolishing the obligatory visa system between Hungary and Cuba was a good example for the positive development of the contacts.

Budapest Radio Report

LD102330Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban foreign minister, has held a press conference on the conclusion of his talks in Budapest. Our reporter Agnest Koroncz asked him how he saw relations between our country and Cuba, how he assessed the development of the movement of the nonalined countries and finally what role socialist Cuba plays in Africa:

[Malmierca--Begin recording, in Spanish fading into Hungarian translation] Cuban-Hungarian relations are developing well in political, economic and cultural fields, and my visit has strengthened this cooperation even further. The two parties and governments are in agreement on the question of further support for peoples fighting for their independence.

In Cuba, preparations are already in progress to receive close to 90 heads of state and government who will attend the summit conference in September next year. Besides creating the technical conditions, political conditions are also of decisive importance, since it is these which must insure the success of the conference by strengthening the unity of the nonalined states.

In this sense, the Belgrade session of foreign ministers was an important contribution to this struggle. In its final statement the Belgrade conference repeatedly affirmed the anti-imperialist and anti-neocolonialist nature of the movement. The conference proved that the nonalined countries are able to reject the attempts of the imperialist and reactionary forces aimed against the unity of their movement. The conference affirmed its firm solidarity with the peoples fighting for their freedom, independence and for regaining their national assets.

Cuba is providing assistance to African countries; for 15 years it has helped the peoples fighting for independence by sending doctors, teachers, and experts, and it has not denied them military assistance. In accordance with the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, however, the Cuban Government is helping only constitutionally elected governments. This is what happened in Angola and Ethiopia, where Cuban support prevented the crushing of the two progressive revolutions. Cuba will also provide assistance to people fighting for their liberty in the future. [end recording]

Havana Summit Discussed

LD102302Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban foreign minister, held a press conference today on the conclusion of his talks in Budapest.

A reporter of our television newsreel asked: The countries participating in the Belgrade meeting decided to hold a summit conference in Havana. What are the most important aspects for Cuba in preparing for it?

[Malmierca--Begin recording, in Spanish fading into Hungarian translation] The summit conference will open in the first week of September 1979 in our capital, at Cuba's proposal. The conference building and the residences of the heads of state and government have now been under construction for some months. This, too, is a big task for us, but what is most important is to create the political conditions for the good work of the conference. The positive process which began in Belgrade between the nonalined countries must be strengthened by consolidating unity.

This is necessary so that we can pass the proper resolutions on the most urgent international issues, and the movement can maintain its anti-imperialist character and take a more resolute stand against land-grabbing, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism and apartheid. We must also take a stand on forming a new economic world order and, last but not least, we must do everything for the consolidation of peace and security and the preservation of detente. [end recording]

MAGYAR HIRLAP REPORTS MAROTHY'S COMMENTS ON YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU1015182Y Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[Speech by Laszlo Marothy, MSZMP Central Committee Politburo member and KISZ Central Committee first secretary, at 8 August Budapest Ferihegy Airport welcoming ceremony for the Hungarian delegation returning from the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students in Havana]

[Text] On behalf of my 450 companions returning from Havana, I thank you with all my heart for this reception. We have participated in a splendid experience, but it is an inexpressible pleasure to set foot on domestic soil and be among our loved ones, friends and comrades again.

Two weeks ago, we undertook to represent our country and our party's policy to the best of our ability at the Havana assembly of world youth and to actively participate in the festival. On returning home I can now report that our delegation has fulfilled its assignment. We were present at every important event at the festival and strove to make the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students a success. The fact that we were flattered to be able to experience a sincere interest and respect toward our country and our party's policy at every event at the festival played a decisive role in the Hungarian delegation giving a good account of itself. Even among the sons of many nations, it was a reassuring and fine feeling to be an emissary of the Socialist Hungarian People's Republic and to represent MSZMP policy. Although they were few in number, because of the great distance, the reports that reached us enhanced our strength and made us realize that people at home attentively followed the world youth festival's events and the Hungarian delegation's work.

The accomplishment of our task was made a great deal easier by the fact that we found our Cuban comrades to be extremely frank and warm-hearted hosts. We were touched by the attentiveness and helpfulness and the human warmth and comradely attitude with which they surrounded us at every moment of the festival. Despite a torrential rainfall, the opening day parade will remain memorable for us forever: We applauded and cheered throughout its entire route, but, even so, we could only reciprocate in part the overflowing friendship of the people of Havana. Almost 800 of our Cuban comrades visited us at our quarters, the Hungarian club, the Budapest propaganda center and at other scenes of the festival. I would like to take this opportunity to express our grateful thanks once more on behalf of all of us, to our Cuban hosts.

Of course, a detailed analysis of the festival's specific results and experiences is still ahead of us, but it is already a certainty that the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students has achieved its fundamental goal. The unprecedented large number of participating countries and organizations and representatives of various ideological and political views is indicative of its success. From 145 countries, 18,500 delegates of 2,000 organizations gathered at the festival, and the unrestricted opportunity for an open dialog and for making friends was not wasted. The impressive force of collaboration has compelled those who came to Havana with not quite pure intentions to retreat. The groups and people that would have liked to have disturbed the course of the world youth festival and malign certain socialist countries have become isolated. The noble ideal of the festival has grown stronger and won additional supporters in Havana.

The great lesson of Havana is that the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and their struggle for detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence are eliciting an ever greater response among world progressive youth. The banner of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship has been made to fly even higher by Havana.

The fact that socialist Cuba, burdened with the capitalist economic blockade and slander campaign, has passed the test with flying colors, was a decisive source of the success. The festival was an event close to the heart of the party, government, communist youth organization and people as a whole. Everybody, even the adversaries of socialist Cuba, are obliged to admit that the Cuban people, down to each man, is on the side of anti-imperialist solidarity, peace and friendship and are, under extremely difficult circumstances, achieving extraordinary results in socialist construction, the development of socialist democracy and caring for youth. The name of Cuba has become ineradicably associated with freedom, independence, socialism and international steadfastness. The festival has only further enhanced the international weight and prestige of socialist Cuba.

We have 14 difficult but wonderful days behind us. We came home perhaps a bit exhausted, but reassured in the correctness of our common cause and with rich experiences. Of course, the work of the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students' delegates is not yet completed. We all know that it is difficult to share such a wealth of experiences, but we regard it as our duty to faithfully tell them to our companions, to our youth and to everyone who is interested.

We express our gratitude once more for having been designated to participate in the 11th World Festival of Youth and Students. We will strive to make repayment for the many wonderful and fine things we participated in by living up to our commitments where we work.

ACZEL RECEIVES NIGERIAN FINANCE MINISTER

LD101822Y Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

Budapest, August 10 (MTI)--Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Nigerian Finance Minister James Oluleye on Thursday. Also present at the cordial talks were Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi, Foreign Trade Under Secretary Bela Szalai and Frigyes Vadasz, Hungarian ambassador to Nigeria.

LOSONCZI, GYRI RECEIVE SPECIAL ALGERIAN ENVOY

LD110928Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] (Boualem Bastiyah), special envoy of President Boumediene, who paid a few days' visit in Budapest, gave the Algerian president's message to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. He was received by Imre Gyri, party Central Committee secretary, who held talks with him on Hungarian-Algerian interparty relations and on international questions. Pal Racz, state secretary for foreign affairs, discussed Hungarian-Algerian relations with the special envoy.

MTI REPORTS 10 AUGUST SESSION OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD101822Y Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 10 (MTI)--The Hungarian Council of Ministers met in a session on Thursday. Following a proposal from the education and labour ministers, the Council of Ministers modified its 1974 resolution about the higher studies of physical workers with skilled workers' training.

The labour minister presented a report about experiences acquired in local councils' employment exchange activities. The Council of Ministers approvingly took note of the report. The government discussed and accepted the labour minister's proposal about transferring work days preceding and following public holidays in 1979.

Workers Education Resolution Passed

LD1018402 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 10 (MTI)--MTI's commentator reports: Preparatory courses for university education have been held for the fifth time in 1977 for young skilled workers. During the past five years the courses were attended by about 1,300 candidates. Experience gained so far is favourable. They have provided opportunity to study for young skilled workers who attained good results in production work and showed exemplary public and political behaviour. It has been indicated, however, that the improvement of the courses is necessary. The Council of Ministers passed a resolution about this at its Thursday meeting. The resolution stipulates that in the future first of all the university education of young skilled workers has to be encouraged who passed the final examination while working. Companies are to back the extension training of young skilled workers that can be provided an adequate job at the same enterprise after finishing the university.

In the future the skilled workmen studying at the day courses of universities and colleges will receive during the time of their studies an allowance and a grant in line with their marks and social background. On the basis of the experiences of the past years the Hungarian Council of Ministers decided that also those having absolved the preparatory course will have to sit for an admission examination at the university or college they applied to.

CONTRACT ON TELECOMMUNICATIONS SUPPLIES SIGNED WITH USSR

LD1018322 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 10 (MTI)--Representatives of the Hungarian Budavox telecommunication company and of the Soviet Foreign Trade Union Maspribor intorg signed an important contract on Thursday in Moscow. It provides for the Hungarian delivery of complex technologic telecommunication system for Soviet oil pipelines worth 11 million roubles. Budavox starts the supply this year. It provides in 1978 complex telecommunications systems for a 900 km. long oil transmission line. The contract constitutes a part of the long-range Hungarian-Soviet oil industrial cooperation. The Hungarian equipment will be laid on 1,000 km long sections in 1979 and 1980. Under the agreement concluded between the two countries the Soviet side is to supply crude oil in return for the Budavox's equipment. On the Hungarian part the contract was signed by Jozsef Benko, deputy general manager of Budavox, and on the Soviet part by Mihail Jefremov, the vice-president of Maspribor intorg. Present at the event of signing was also V. Sokolov, the Soviet Union's deputy minister for oil industry.

GYENES VIEWS PARTICIPATION IN SOCIALIST COMMUNITY

For a Moscow PRAVDA in Russian article on 8 Aug by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, viewing cooperation in various aspects of the socialist community's life, see the 11 August East Europe section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

WARSAW RADIO TERMS PROSPECTS OF CAMP DAVID MEETING 'VERY DIM'

LD1012144Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] On 5 September, the U.S. and Egyptian presidents, Jimmy Carter and Anwar as-Sadat, and the Israeli Prime Minister, Menahem Begin, will meet at Camp David near Washington. [Name indistinct] comments on the meeting and the prospects for a solution to the Middle East conflict:

[Commentator] It seems to me one should begin with the recently concluded Middle East mission of Cyrus Vance, U.S. secretary of state. Vance went there last Saturday on a so-called salvage mission, because the important point was to salvage at least a semblance of an Egyptian-Israeli dialog. I am saying a semblance, because the positions of Cairo and Tel Aviv are so vastly different that negotiations can only consist of stating the fact that there is nothing to talk about.

Israel has no intention of withdrawing from all Arab territories occupied after the war in 1967. It also denies the rights of the Palestinians.

Egypt has been sharply criticized by several Arab states for its talks with Israel, and it seems it has exhausted the possibilities for diplomatic remedies. In this situation the Americans wish to slavage the declining prospects of negotiations at any cost. President Carter has invited to his residence at Camp David Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. The conference is to be held on 5 September.

Washington wants very much to maintain the dialog because in this way it will have an influence on both sides and a chance to impose a Pax Americana. The failure of American mediation would compel the reactivation of the Middle East peace conference in Geneva with the participation of all interested parties, meaning a much wider forum, in which the Soviet Union is a cochairman. This the Americans wish to avoid, hence the invitation to Begin and As-Sadat, whose acceptance is really the only achievement of the latest mission to the Middle East by Cyrus Vance.

[Announcer] But are the prospects dim?

[Commentator] They are very dim.

TRYBUNA LUDU HAILS POPE PAUL VI PEACE EFFORTS

AU0915455Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[R.D. article: "Peace Is the Most Important Issue"]

[Text] If we were to look for a viewpoint, given all the ideological, political and philosophical differences existing in the present-day world that could be regarded as linking mankind, it would be the will to peace. The opinions on how to consolidate and secure peace are still divided, but the very effort to eliminate war from the life of mankind has been accepted by the overwhelming majority of mankind living in the second half of the 20th century as the supreme moral-political imperative of our epoch.

This attitude, formed during the postwar period, has acquired specific characteristics in the past few years and is becoming not only a wish or a dream but also a specific program of action. This program is contained in the term "detente."

The effort to allay and, eventually, to eliminate tensions and their sources from all the areas of interstate relations, has now become the fundamental form of this worldwide will to peace. The attitude toward detente has become the basis of the desire for the world's peaceful future. The ranks of the conscious champions of detente are composed of personalities, leaders and social communities and groups with outlooks and ideological views that are at times diametrically opposed.

One of the indications of the spread of the slogans of detente throughout the world was the activity of the late Pope Paul. Continuing the process initiated by his great predecessor John XXIII, the late pope eliminated from the Vatican's policy the activities that had often been very peculiar in the past, and placed the authority of the head of the Catholic Church on the scales of peace and committed the Vatican's diplomacy to promoting a number of important international negotiations, including the CSCE.

He also abandoned the attitude of belligerent anticommunism which was such a distinctive feature of the previous pontificates and he adopted a realistic view of the world. The progress achieved during the pontificate of the late pope in normalizing relations between the socialist countries and the Holy See was a crucial contribution to the construction of the infrastructure of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world.

We have called this activity symbolic because it reflects the basic truth that, as the only road to consolidating peace and decisively freeing mankind from the threat of war, the continuation of the process of detente is today the most important and fundamental truth and task of our time. All people with an attitude of honesty, commonsense and sense of responsibility for the future of the world are for this continuation.

JAROSZEWICZ, OLSZEWSKI MEET SENEGAL MINISTER ALEXANDRENNE

LD101950Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz today received Louis Alexandrenne, Senegal's minister of plan and cooperation, who is paying a visit to Poland. During the meeting, problems concerning Polish-Senegalese economic relations were discussed. The development of cooperation in the fields of fishing and the chemical industry was highly appreciated, and it was stressed that there are possibilities for the further development of economic relations between the two countries, both in trade and production as well as in scientific and technological cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Jerzy Olszewski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

FARMING VEHICLES TO BE PRODUCED IN ANGOLAN PLANT

LD101802Y Warsaw PAP in English 1708 GMT 10 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug PAP--Tractor and lorry trailers designed for use in farming, which are a speciality of the "Autosan" bus factory in Sanok, southeast Poland, will be in the near future turned out by an assembly plant now under construction near Luanda.

In the meantime, the Autosan factory will be supplying Angola with its complete trailers. The first batch of 500 vehicles has already been dispatched to Angola this year together with special technical service vans.

PRC AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS MICULESCU

AU102121Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1920 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/8/1978--An agriculture delegation of the People's Republic of China, led by Wang Lei, vice-chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Peking municipality, (Li Yu-jiu), deputy minister of agriculture and silviculture, and (Cheng Kuo-tung), chairman of the National Union of Supply and Sale Cooperatives, arrived in Bucharest on August 10, for a fact-finding visit to Romania.

The same day, the delegation was received by Angelc Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry. The results and concerns in agriculture of the two countries were emphasized during the talk, just as possiblities of developing the collaboration between the relevant ministries in domains of common interest.

PRC NOTED AS IMPORTER OF OILFIELD EQUIPMENT

AU101435Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1215 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/8/1978--The well-known Romanian enterprise "1 May", of Ploesti, producing oilfield equipment exported this year to the People's Republic of China about 30 drilling rigs. At this year's international fair of Bucharest, industrial export foreign trade company signed a new contract for the export to China of F-320 drilling rigs and other oilfield equipment.

Romania exports oilfield equipment to over 60 countries all over the world, being known as the second biggest exporter of modern drillings rigs in the world. For instance, the F-320 rig, one of the main types in the range of the Romanian drilling rigs, holds the record in deep drilling for South America (5,300 m in Argentina) and 3 DH-400 holds the record for deep drilling for Europe (8,000 m, which was achieved in the GDR). Actually, many of these equipment were appreciated by experts, being gold-medalled at various international fairs and exhibitions.

Romanian equipment proved perfect working condition in very difficult rock and climate conditions. Not far from Himalaya, near the Indian town (Ciandigarh), for instance, one can see a Romanian F-400 rig, able to drill down to 7,000 m. In Sahara one can see the 3 DH-250 equipment drilling down to 5000 m. As a matter of fact, consequence of the prestige won on foreign markets, Romanian foreign trade in oilfield equipment increased considerably in recent years. For instance, compared to 1973, this year exports will increase 225 percent, and sales will be extended to other markets as well.

ZAIRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS 10 AUG

AU101118Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 10 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/8/1978--Umba-Di-Lutete, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Republic of Zaire, left Bucharest on Thursday morning, after having paid an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and after having participated in the third session of the joint Romanian-Zairian government commission of economic and technical cooperation.

TITO SENDS CONDOLENCES ON POPE PAUL VI'S DEATH

AU92046Y Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent a telegram to Cardinal Jean Villot, Vatican state secretary, which reads:

"It is with deep regret that we have received the news of the sudden death of his holiness Pope Paul VI. Pope Paul VI was a convinced champion of peace and understanding among people and nations and a persistent fighter for peaceful and equal international cooperation. His vision of a world without war, a world in which racial, national and other forms of discrimination are being surmounted, and in which the problem of famine and underdevelopment is being speedily overcome, was a great support to the efforts of the international community for the creation of new and more just interational relations.

"We have always deeply appreciated the active contribution and self-sacrificing endeavors of Pope Paul VI in the achievement of these noble aims. His death is an irreparable loss to all mankind.

"Pope Paul VI showed great understanding and personal initiative for the positive development of relations and successful cooperation between the SFRY and the Vatican in the interest of humane goals for which he continuously worked. I beg you, Excellency, to receive the expressions of sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of his holiness, whom I had the honor to know personally and whom I deeply respected."

VRHOVEC ARRIVES IN FRG FOR TALKS WITH COUNTERPART

LD110950Y Belgarde TANJUG Domestic Service in Servo-Croatian 0920 GMT 11 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Munich--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, has arrived in the FRG for a short working meeting with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs.

During this meeting they are expected to exchange views on themes concerning the recent summit meeting of western industrial countries on the economy, held in Bonn, and the conference of ministers of foreign affairs of nonalined countries in Belgrade.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLARATION CRITICIZED

AU101900Y Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Aug 78 pp 4-5 AU

[Predrag Vukovic commentary: "In a Distorting Mirror"]

[Excerpts] If piling up words could cover the essence of one's policy and the truth about it, the effort of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which on 24 July published the text of its declaration on relations with our country, would certainly deserve a major award. In about 6,000 words, covering almost 15 closely typed pages, it certainly made an effort to cover, with a smokescreen of empty and inconvincing phrases, those things which are essential and which remain unchanged: That Sofia has not abandoned its great-Bulgarian and chauvinistic positions toward the Macedonian nation; that it continues to negate that nation's existence; and that it continues--as now confirmed in such an official document--to claim, without any scruple, that Macedonian history, holidays, culture and great men are its own, even depriving the Macedonians of the right to their own language.

Three Self-Denials

Launched with obtrusive propaganda, this declaration could not, even for a few days, bring a "moratorium" to anti-Yugoslav excesses in their own country and their own ranks, so that the illusion of conviction underlying these uttered words could be insured for at least a very short period. However, the force of inertia is such that it could not be held back even for a few days: First Ilinden was proclaimed "the peak of the national liberation struggle of the Bulgarian population of Macedonia;" then the permanent photographic showcase of the Yugoslav Embassy, standing in front of its consulate building in Sofia, was broken, although it stands in a well-lighted place and was guarded by a militiaman; and lastly, the Bulgarian youth representatives in Havana demonstratively returned their invitations and refused to attend a soire given by the Yugoslav youths which was devoted to celebration of the 75th jubilee of the Ilinden uprising.

In fact, everything in the Bulgarian declaration is old--the theses, the "arguments," the desires and the pretensions.

When the declaration issued by the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is studied in detail, it is obvious and more than clear that, unfortunately, there is no readiness yet for constructive reply to the complex and broad platform presented in the draft Yugoslav documents which were published at the end of June. As the resolution of the 11th LCY Congress says, the attitude toward the Macedonian nation is also the attitude toward all nations of Yugoslavia and toward our country as a whole, and this position deserves to be examined with all seriousness in neighboring Bulgaria, as well.

Blocking of Solutions

It is impossible to dictate what are realistically unacceptable conditions, and to speak about readiness for development of mutual cooperation, especially if this cooperation is viewed in the forms and ways which have been cultivated in a certain bloc group but not in Yugoslavia's relations with any other country. It is obviously indispensable that talks be conducted and work be done simultaneously on an advancement of mutual relations and on improvement of the position of the Macedonian minority in Bulgaria, and that mutual trust, which has often suffered and still suffers blows from the Bulgarian side, be created and developed through a positive process.

By making advancement of cooperation conditional upon acceptance of its non-recognition of the Macedonian nation both as a whole and as a national minority in Bulgaria, Sofia objectively blocks a satisfactory solution. Yugoslavia, prepared in principle to develop the best possible cooperation with all neighbors, is willing to do this with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, as well, and in all fields. The draft documents which the Yugoslav Government handed the Bulgarian Government list in detail the fields in which improvements are possible. With respect for the specific traits of internal development and international position, for the principles of noninterference and equality, for sovereignty and territorial integrity, with mutual consideration and, of course, with good will, it is possible to see the vision of much more varied, intensive and fruitful relations between the two countries.

However, the declaration of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs does not make it possible to notice any changes in the untenable positions which are stressed as "constant and lasting," and which, as they stand, force a comparison with the views and obsessions of pre-war Bulgarian bourgeois circles caught in the snares of great-state aspirations.

This state of facts merely emphasizes the principled and consistent nature of the Yugoslav positions as expressed in the drafts of the recently published documents, and underscores their long-term value and the suitability and proper timing of the decision to acquaint both our public and the public of the world with them.

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